The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3339. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices Three Days Later by the Marion.

A Gang of Rebel Marauders Broken Up.

A Mysterious Flag Hoisted on the Custom-House.

Great Numbers of Confederate Soldiers Giving Parole.

An Important Slave Case in the Provost Court.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGNERS.

The United States Mail steamship Marion, Master J. D. Pearson, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans on June 21, with merchandise and passengers to Richards, Williams & Co.

Our correspondent by the arrival visited City Hall in pursuance of interest.

Post-commander of the Twenty-Maine Regiment, under Col. Kimball, had broken up a camp of 1,000 marauders in Mississippi, who were robbing inhabitants, provided with heavy guns. On the approach of the Unionist troops the whole force fled, leaving behind its camp equipage, guns, &c. The former was destroyed and the latter spiked.

On June 21, the first secession flag raised in New-Orleans was still breaking out in the rebellion, was elevated on the Custom-house by Colonel Bissell.

So many former Confederate soldiers had applied to take the parole not to serve against the National Government until regularly discharged, that Gen. Sherman had been obliged to extend the time until June 25.

AN IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

From the Delta, June 20.

In the Provost Court on June 19, before Maj. Sen. M. Bunn, Judge, a citizen was charged with kidnapping a slave boy. Maj.-Gen. Butler appeared on the bench, and, without rising, some time after arriving in the city, could citizens appeared before him at his office, when he complained that his slave boy was in the Charity Hospital, in possession of Dr. Brewer. He stated that the boy was his body servant, and he would willingly purchase another to put in his place. Gen. Butler said that if the boy was in the service of an officer of the United States, he did not think it right for him (Gen. B.) to interfere, but he should send his compliments to Dr. Brewer, and suggest that he permit the owner of the boy to make such exchange, and that when the army of the United States wanted anything for its service, it must be had; but in case a favorite servant, or horse, for instance, should be taken, and the owner wished to get the horse back and substitute another for the use of the Government, he (Gen. Butler) should certainly order the exchange, and he had no doubt Dr. Brewer would do the same. Subsequently the witness (Gen. B.) learned that the boy had been taken by his owner from the custody of Dr. Brewer, and he then ordered that the owner should be arrested.

The statement of Dr. Brewer and others corroborated the statement of Gen. Butler.

Thos. J. Durant, Esq., and J. Ad. Rozier, Esq., testified to the perfect good character of the defendant, as a lawyer and a citizen. The defendant made a statement to the effect that he took the boy outside of the military lines, and that he would not have taken $2,000 for the boy. The Judge, after some consideration, sentenced him to the minimum punishment provided by the statute against inveigling slaves from their masters, which is two years in the Parish Prison. We omit the name of the defendant at his particular request.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 21.

The expedition of Col. Kimball, with four companies of the Twenty-th Maine Regiment, against the camp at Minden, returned yesterday, having been eminently successful. There have been for some weeks past, a large force encamped there, with quite a large number of heavy guns. These men have made a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood, robbing the hen-roosts and stealing the negroes for plantation purposes, besides having been constantly annoying those citizens remaining on their plantations. Upon the approach of this small force, the whole camp took to its heels, leaving camp equipage, regimental colors, and most of their other garments scattered about. The camp was broken up, the colors taken, the guns spiked, the bridge at Minden Pass burned, and several copies of the Order No. 13 of the Military Commandant fixed in the trees in the vicinity, and two corporals of Company B left to post and explain the order to such of the rebels as might return.

MILITARY ORDERS.

EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER OF }
NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 16, 1862. }

Gen. B. M. Watkins: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting my decision, whether yourself and staff, and the Medical Department of Confederate Guards are included in the provision of my General Order No. 13.

By the terms of that order officers and soldiers, now in this city, who have served in the Confederate army, are required to comply with its provisions.

The only questions, then, which can arise in the mind of any one in doubt as to whether he is subject to the requirements of the order are two: First—Am I an officer or soldier? Second—Have I served in the Confederate army? The Confederate Guards, a regiment in four brigades, with two companies of cavalry, the Guides and Lancers, under your command, were, on the 8th of March last, by an enforcement of Gov. Moore on the muster rolls, which also embraced yourself and staff, transferred to Major-Gen. Lovell, Confederate army, for local defence. Ordered then to report for a Major-General in the Confederate army, in obedience to the order of Gov. Moore, these names entered into the service of the Confederate army. The subsequent orders which relieved the Confederate Guards from duty at Camp Moore, where they had been serving, did not discharge the officers or soldiers from service. They still remained, and now are, officers and soldiers, not private citizens. They are officers and soldiers who have served in the Confederate army, and are clearly embraced within the terms of the order.

To avoid misconception, and at the same time to define clearly the status of another class of persons, formerly, but not now, officers or soldiers, I wish to state that the order does not, in terms or in spirit, apply to officers or soldiers regularly discharged from service before the arrival of the Federal forces. Such persons ceased to be either officers or soldiers from the date of their discharge.

Although they may have been in the service of the Confederate army, they are not to be considered as embraced, and are not embraced, in the terms of the order.

With great respect, G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Jas. B. Bunker, Secretary.

EXTENDING THE TIME.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER OF }
NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862. }

General Order No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, in consequence of the crowd of applicants; it is therefore ordered that the time for registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 30th day of June, 1862. By command of

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.

E. BakER, A. A. A. G.

A NEW OATH FOR FOREIGNERS.

In order to relieve the consciences of the foreign Consuls, Gen. Butler has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW-ORLEANS, June 19, 1862. }

General Order No. 42.—The Commanding General has received information that certain of the foreign residents in this department, notwithstanding the explanations of the terms of the oath prescribed in General Order No. 41, contained in his reply to the foreign Consuls, have still scruples about taking that oath.

And deem to relieve the consciences of all who honestly entertain doubts upon this matter, and not to embarrass any, especially neutrals, by his necessary military orders, the Commanding General hereby revokes General Order No. 41, so far as it to permit any foreign subject, at his election, to take and subscribe the following oath, instead of the oath as first set forth:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and obey the laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, during the existence of the present rebellion, any thing in the Constitution or laws of the State of Louisiana to the contrary notwithstanding. So help me God."

Persons who cannot conscientiously believe may

AFFIRM AS FOLLOWS, PARAGRAPH 2 OF GEN. ORDER 42.

"I, ——, do solemnly affirm that I will, to the best of my ability, support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, and obey the laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, during the existence of the present rebellion, any thing in the Constitution or laws of the State of Louisiana to the contrary notwithstanding. So help me God."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

A FLAG RAISING.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 20.

At 12 o'clock precisely, yesterday, the United States revenue flag was raised on the northeast corner of the Custom-house, which, we believe, is the first flag of the kind that has been raised in the South since the establishment of the blockade. Col. H. W. Bryan, Thirteenth Connecticut, in order that the occasion might be properly celebrated, furnished a guard of honor under command of Lieut Norman, Co. H, with drum corps, and Drum-Major J. Hanson of Co. I. The flag was run up by Acting Coloneer G. C. Dumont, Esq., and as it unfolded itself to the breeze, received a salute. There were present on the top of the Custom-house, the officers of the revenue, and a number of invited guests. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a number of persons in the street below, who, at the close of the ceremony, gave three cheers for the United States revenue flag.

THE BANK QUESTION.

An important case, that of Bascle in Place vs. The Bank of America, has been decided by the Provost-Marshal Bell, on June 19. Mr. J. Ad. Rozier, counsel for the Bank, filed a petition, asking that the case be sent before a jury, and also filed a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The petition was refused, and the demurrer overruled, on the ground that the Court was competent to enforce the orders of the Commanding General—one of which was that the Banks were to pay their depositors in current funds, and this power clothed the Court with the incidental one of inquiring whether there was a deposit, and whether the order had been disobeyed by the refusal of the Banks to pay their depositors. The Judge said that the Provost Court had no power to, nor was it proper to inquire into the legality of the Commanding General's orders. That any attempt to set aside, as unconstitutional or illegal, any such order would have to be made before some other tribunal at some future time.

He (the Judge) said that he merely guided himself by the terms of the proclamation relative to the banks. It was a military order and the court was bound to carry it out.

After filing the complaint, answer, plea to the jurisdiction, &c., the case was taken up. The accountant appeared on the stand, and, requested to substantiate the testimony given in the case, which was published on this page some days ago. His testimony was to the effect that on the 26th of April last he had in the Bank a balance of $7,400, of which $3,121 25 was a balance in his favor on the 16th of September, 1861, when the bank suspended. On the 25th of April the bank paid him his whole balance, of which $1,000 was paid in Mexican dollars, for which 3 per cent. premium was charged by consent, and $6,400 was paid in Confederate notes.

Mr. Fourrax, the Cashier of the Bank, deposed that he had previously, to wit, on the 27th of October, drawn down his specie balance in the bank to about $1,741 60. Mr. Fourrax claimed, on the part of the Bank, that the only specie balance now due the accountant was—after deducting the $1,000 in Mexican coin, amounting, with the premium, to $1,020—only about $741 60; that he never promised to pay him any other balance than the last sum, according to the printed notice contained in the bank-book. Other witnesses were heard, proving that all the deposits after the 16th of September, 1861, were made in Confederate Treasury notes.

The Defendants maintained that, on the 16th of September, 1861, the following printed notice was brought to the knowledge of R. La Place, by pasting it in his bank-book:

"On resumption of specie payments by this Bank, your balance on 16th inst., or any portion thereof not drawn for, will be paid to you in coin.

All deposits since that date will be paid to the Treasury notes of the Confederacy.

Sept. 16, 1861."

He nevertheless continued to do business with the bank on the terms set forth in his notice, making deposits in Confederate notes, and receiving payment of his checks in the same currency, without objection. He had in the bank, after this notice, a large amount of notes which he had previously deposited there for collection, although notice had been given him on the 16th of September to withdraw the same.

When, on the 24th of April, 1862, he withdrew the sum of $7,400, he voluntarily received it in Confederate notes, except the sum of $1,020, which was paid him in coin, on account of his balance of the 24th of October, 1861, of $1,741 60, which reduced that balance to $741 60; and with the understanding that he should still be entitled to receive that balance of $741 60, in specie or current funds. To carry out that understanding, he himself returned, or redeposited in bank, on the 30th of May, $710 in Confederate notes, so as to entitle himself to current funds for $741 60.

That having, voluntarily, prior to the 24th of October, 1861, received in Confederate Notes the sum of $1,380 44, which constituted a valid payment for that amount on his specie balance of $2,121 25 due him on the 16th of September, 1861—the complainant sought to repudiate as a payment the sum of $1,380 44, which he received without objection on the 24th of October, in Confederate Notes. His return of $710 to the Bank on the 30th of May, shows his own understanding of the matter to have been that he had already received all of his original balance of $2,155 25 except the $741 60, which the Bank best always been ready and willing to pay him in current funds.

It was understood that La Place used all the Confederate Notes drawn by him from the Bank.

Mr. Rozier, Esq., made a very powerful and convincing argument in favor of the position taken by the Bank, and was replied to by L. Madison Day, Esq., on the part of the complainant.

The Court decided that La Place was entitled to receive in coin the sum of $741 60, and not the sum as claimed by him. He was bound by the printed notice in his bank-book—that being the contract between the Bank and himself. He had voluntarily, on receiving checks, redeemed his balance of the 16th of September. As to the conversations held with the Cashier of the Bank, the parties did not seem to understand one another. At the time La Place drew on the Bank he necessarily knew that he decreased his balance. He was entitled to the balance he had in the Bank on the 24th of October, deducting the $1,020 paid him on the 24th of April, which left $741 60 yet due.

A CURIOUS REMINISCENCE.

The *True Delta*, in the course of an article commendatory of Gen. Butler's rigorous measures with the depredators on private property, makes this curious statement:

"Let us look back a little. It is but a very few years, four or five it may be, since there was a mayoralty election in this place. Gen. Beauregard, at that time a Major of Engineers in the army of the United States, and superintending the building known as the New Custom-house, a gentleman regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of honor, of resolution and of approved patriotism, seemed to be of all others the one most eligible to be run as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the city, in the hope of every good citizen that he, if elected, could purge the city of the insupportable system of thuggery which then was in supposed luxuriance, and had filled almost every office, from the highest judicial to the lowest constableship, with its creatures. Before the election, Capt. Dumont, recently in command of the coast defences of this State as a General of the Confederate army, then a retired citizen, relinquishing the profession of a civil engineer, outraged, in common with every true American, at the fearful extent the organized system of political assassination was daily producing, and sharing the abhorrence every patriotic heart felt and expressed at the condition of affairs, yet feeling and knowing also the utter hopelessness of seeking through the laws and courts, misnamed of justice, a remedy for a state of intrigue wholly devised

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COOKERIES.

Gay was Bourbon was in session yesterday—the Bourbon meeting adjourned over from Friday until Monday.

The official reports of the health of Memphis, Tennessee—were laid before the Board of Health.

Mr. Louis Bayou, the well-known Cotton-factor of this city, has returned from a visit to Europe.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company, appropriating the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was chartered by the Legislature.

The Mobile Register says that Mr. Stewart will doubtless be elected Chief Engineer of the Mobile Fire Department

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Contracts for Masts and Cabinet Timber.

Dodge vs. Cobb et al.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as proprietress of the Novelty Mills, in Fifth-avenue, to recover of the defendants, lessees of the Corporation of the Navy Yard, damages alleged to be due for last timber, &c., furnished by the plaintiff to the defendants under a contract made in 1857. The defendants, in their answer, admit the contract, but say that the plaintiff has not performed her part of the agreement, and that they have been damaged by her failure to perform. The plaintiff, on the other hand, says that she has performed her part of the contract, and that the defendants have refused to receive the timber, and have damaged her to the amount of $1,000. The case was on trial when the Court adjourned.

Before Judge Barnard.

Mott vs. Cobb et al.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as proprietress of the Novelty Mills, in Fifth-avenue, to recover of the defendants, lessees of the Corporation of the Navy Yard, damages alleged to be due for last timber, &c., furnished by the plaintiff to the defendants under a contract made in 1857. The defendants, in their answer, admit the contract, but say that the plaintiff has not performed her part of the agreement, and that they have been damaged by her failure to perform. The plaintiff, on the other hand, says that she has performed her part of the contract, and that the defendants have refused to receive the timber, and have damaged her to the amount of $1,000. The case was on trial when the Court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Contracts for Masts and Cabinet Timber.

Dodge vs. Cobb et al.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as proprietress of the Novelty Mills, in Fifth-avenue, to recover of the defendants, lessees of the Corporation of the Navy Yard, damages alleged to be due for last timber, &c., furnished by the plaintiff to the defendants under a contract made in 1857. The defendants, in their answer, admit the contract, but say that the plaintiff has not performed her part of the agreement, and that they have been damaged by her failure to perform. The plaintiff, on the other hand, says that she has performed her part of the contract, and that the defendants have refused to receive the timber, and have damaged her to the amount of $1,000. The case was on trial when the Court adjourned.

Before Judge Barnard.

Mott vs. Cobb et al.—Judgment ordered.

Dyer vs. Sears et al.—Judgment ordered.

Myer vs. Sears et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Dyckman vs. Dyckman.—Motion granted.

Myers vs. Myers et al.—Judgment ordered.

Myers vs. Myers et al.—Judgment ordered.

Before Judge Barnard.

Dyckman vs. Dyckman et al.—Judgment ordered.

Myer vs. Sears et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Decisions.

Before Judge Barnard.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Case.—Motion granted.

Before Judge Barnard.

Case.—Motion granted

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DELANCEY-ST.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors of the late Jacob Lorillard, deceased, the valuable property No. 227 DELANCEY-STREET—The house is of brick, with dimensions of 20 feet front and rear, and 4 stories high. Lot 20 feet front and rear, and about 100 feet deep. On each of the upper floors are two rooms and closets. Lot is subject to a ground rent of $300 per annum. Terms made known at sale. Deed at expense of purchaser. Sale No. 3,000 Pearl-street.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE WORKS.—FOR SALE AND TO LET, the Marble Works, with Steam-power, Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c., now in operation by the subscriber, at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer-st. Apply to JOHN MOORE, No. 3 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a wine-and-dry goods store and saloon, situated in the most desirable location in Hoboken. Also, the lease of the premises, with dwelling attached, containing 10 rooms. Rent, $30 per month. Apply to E. BRANDON, Hoboken.

SUBSTANTIAL VALLEY RAILROAD INVESTMENT ON MAIN STEM.—MORTGAGE BONDS of this Railroad bonded at less than Company's paid-up capital, and interest guaranteed by a solvent corporation, for sale by E. RANDON, Newburgh.

AMERICAN SILVER.

WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, SILVER AND QUARTER-EAGLES. EATON BROTHERS.

No. 257 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, with modern improvements, in a good locality, between 14th and 23d sts. Address, stating price, terms, &c., box No. 3,000 Herald Office.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE LEAD-ing Academies in Connecticut, desires a position in a Private Family, during the Summer Vacation, or longer. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 4,000 Herald Office.

DELAWARE INSTITUTE IN NEWARK, DEL., will open its Fall Session on the 1st of September. Terms moderate. Apply to the Principal, A. H. WILMANT, Newark, Del.

YOUNG MEN'S PREPARING SCHOOL, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Circulars at D. E. BOWLAND'S.

ASHBURTON, ASHBURTOWN, N. Y. MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 49th-st. and 5th-av. (Offices, 5 Chambers-st.) Preparatory and Academic Departments. Boarding and Day Pupils. Circulars at the Principal's Office, 5 Chambers-st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or academy. Address A. B., Box No. 3,000 Herald Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or academy. Address MRS. M., Box No. 3,000 Herald Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or academy. Address HARVARD, Box No. 3,000 Herald Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or academy. Address YALE, Box No. 3,000 Herald Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGE, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or academy. Address A. B.,

Further Accounts from Rebel Sources.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Richmond, Saturday, June 28, 1862.

The *Transcript* has the following official list of the casualties at the battle of James Island:

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, Col. ROSS COMMANDING.

Killed.

Lieut. First Sergt. Co. D.	Corp. Thomas Kennedy, Co. G.
Sergt. Greenberry, Co. F.	Thomas Higgins, Co. E.
Sergt. Gilligan, Co. I.	Private Heinzin, Co. H.

Wounded.

Sergt. Miller, Co. A.	Chas. Fleishmann, Co. F.
Jacob Weinhart, Co. B.	Andrew Schantz, Co. F.
Frederick Hoosse, Co. C.	Lewis Walter, Co. F.
Emile Steyr, Co. C.	Lieut. Wm. Hardy, Co. F.
Jacob Webber, Co. D.	Joseph G. Cuny, Co. F.
Michael Wald, Co. D.	Leonard Laubner, Co. F.
Theodore Behrensdt, Co. D.	Henry Schneider, Co. G.
Bernard Wissing, Co. E.	Wallis Thiess, Co. G.
Adams Jones, Co. E.	Simon Leech, Co. K.
Corp. Geo. Baker, Co. E.	

Missing.

Herman Kreuster, Co. A.	Corp. Charles Sellvon, Co. F.
Averious Groeber, Co. C.	John Hobbe, Co. G.
Lewis Schauer, Co. D.	Chris. Augenstein, Co. H.
Ferdinand Hoeld, Co. F.	Charle. Stiltzger, Co. H.
Chas Brugg, Co. F.	

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, LIEUT-COL. MORRISON, COMMANDING.

Killed.

John Dillon, Co. A.	Thomas Young, Co. I.
John Walt, Co. C.	John Tyrrets, Co. F.
Thomas Martin, Co. H.	D. E. Jones, Co. F.
Corp. Brown, Co. H.	

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. David Morrison—in the head, slightly.
Capt. Alex. Graham, Co. H—slightly.
Lieut. Thomas W. Robertson—calf of leg, slightly.
Co. E—Lieut. S. C. Huffman, head, slightly.
Co. E—Lieut. James Kirkman, in the breast, badly, will die.
Co. —Lieut. W. S. Ross, foot, slightly.
Co. A—Sergt. John S. Delnafield, neck, slightly. Sergt. David Russell, arm, slightly. Wm. R. Bucshlak, leg, slightly. Michael Lynch, leg, slightly.
Edward Rickey, Co. C. Wm. Meade, Co. G.
Andrew Newlands, Co. E. C. F. Javlest, Co. G.
Phillip Darley, Co. E. G. Mansies, Co. G.
Sergt. G. Rogers, Co. C. G. Mathieson, Co. G.
Corp. E. Sunderland, Co. C. Peter Thomas, Co. G.

COMPANY B.

Sergt. Walter Fitz-Simmons.	Corporal Frank Ritchie.
Sergt. Robert Harris.	Corporal Jas. D. Spowell.
Corporal Morton Duke.	John Finley.
Corporal W. G. McCall.	Wenner Meyer.

COMPANY D.

Henry W. Bloomfield.	William Kennedy.
Henry Collins.	Thomas Hawthorn.
Stephen Crocepple.	George Hynson.
John H. Grant.	James Devin.

COMPANY F.

Daniel Lawrence.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. James W. Riley.	Wm. Finch.
Sergt. Robert Lorts.	Jeremiah Howard.
Corporal Walter Gaiks.	Mathew Kelly.
Corporal Thomas.	Wm. Mortimer.
Joseph G. Carpy.	Charles Robb.
Frederick Smith.	James Lesbie.
George Wharry.	

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, Col. R. W. SERRELL, COMMANDING.

Killed.

COMPANY A.

Mathias Vanderruder.

Wounded.

Sergeant John J. Kelly. | Edgar Driggs.

COMPANY E.

Alva A. Cattenright.

ORDERS BY GEN. HUNTER.

REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—Hereafter all letters, applications, reports and other documents, of whatever kind, intended for the action or information of these headquarters, must be transmitted through the proper ("intermediate") channels, in conformity with Paragraph 488, Article 24, Revised Regulations for the Army; and all documents of whatever kind must be properly indorsed when transmitted, showing the address and date, the name of the writer and the subject matter of the communication. By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—In so much of General Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, as relates to the division of the Department into Districts, is hereby countermanded. All returns will hereafter be made direct to these headquarters.

2. Maj. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been reassigned to duty in this Department, is hereby announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department and Chief of Staff to the Major-General Commanding. D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Hereafter no army transport or vessel in the employ of the United States Government, entering or leaving, or seeking to enter or leave, any of the ports, harbors or rivers of this Department, shall claim immunity from visit by the vessels of the United States Blockading Squadron on the plea of Government employment, or any other plea whatsoever; and any master of an army transport or vessel in the employ of Government contravening the provisions of this order shall be promptly dismissed the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Arrival of United States Brig-of-War Bainbridge.

The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, Commander WARNER, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West and Fortress Monroe. She brings news of the health of Commodore DUPONT'S fleet, and has mails but no late intelligence from the Chesapeake. She will be surveyed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at once, and repaired, her officers and crew getting a temporary furlough. The *Bainbridge* belongs to the old navy, and was in Brazil with Alvarado Rivers before the outbreak of the rebellion. Annexed is a list of her officers: T. M. WARNER, Commander; Geo. P. ROGERS, Executive Officer; F. HOPKINS, Jr., Acting Master; John WILLIAMS, Assistant-Surgeon; Wm. H. WELDEN, Assistant-Paymaster; E. C. TUFT and J. F. BALDWIN, Master's Mates; J. E. PARKMAN, Captain's Clerk.

The United States surveying-steamer VIXEN, Commander DAVIDSON, from Key West on the 21st inst., also arrived yesterday.

Revival of Trade with the South.

The bark *Texas Star*, of Boston, Capt. PIKE, arrived at this port Friday evening, in 19 days from Key West. She brings 1,200 bales of cotton, consigned to HIRAM BERRY, of this City. She brings no news, everything at Key West remaining about the same as at last advices. The health of the troops was good. A number of troops were about being shipped for New-Orleans. The prize steamer *Circassian* would leave for New-York about the 29th.

The schooner *A. R. Terry*, of New-Haven, Capt. ELLSWORTH, arrived Friday evening from Norfolk, bringing a full cargo of corn and flour, consigned to DARNIS & WILCOX. This is the first regularly shipped cargo from that port since the rebellion.

From the Army before Richmond.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CAMP NEAR SAVAGE'S STATION, June 26, 1862.

The last battle in the vicinity of our city was a famous brilliant and important affair in its every purpose. The enemy were so badly whipped that they have not fired a shot from their gunboats or batteries since, though previous to the fight they kept up a constant cannonade day and night. Considering the number of troops engaged on our side, and the length and ferocity of the contest, the battle is one of the most remarkable of the war. The rout of the invaders was complete. They abandoned their dead, and fled in wild confusion to their gunboats. Two of their regiments, the Seventy-second New-York (Highlanders) and one from Michigan, fought well. One company of the former, stationed at our breastworks, and its Captain was killed while manning the ramparts. The enemy had five regiments in the fight. One large regiment consisted of three companies of South Carolina Artillery, the Charleston Battalion, which numbered only 150 men; the Eutaw Battalion, 400 strong, and Col. MCKENZEY'S Louisiana Battalion. Other regiments came to the relief of these troops, but most of the fighting was already over. It will be seen, therefore, that the enemy outnumbered us two or three to one. Their greatest loss was occasioned in attempting to storm our intrenchments, behind which Col. LAMAR'S Artillery was stationed. Col. LAMAR was the hero of the battle. He was especially complimented. Col. MCKENZEY also deserves great praise. He led his Louisianians fearlessly into the fight, with the watchword, "Remember Butler."

Every day's reconnoissance in the surrounding woods reveals additional dead of the enemy. It has been ascertained that a body of the Federals attempted to cross a swamp, where many of them stuck fast in the mud, and were killed and wounded by our shells. Finally the tide came up and drowned those already wounded. Two hundred and fifty of the enemy have already been buried by our troops, and fifty additional have been found in the woods. Their dead are in a horrible state of decomposition, and the stench is unbearable. Many of the bodies are swollen to double their natural size, and are actually bursting open. Their faces are black and purple, and their eyes protrude from their sockets. Their hands are also swollen, and the fingers look like sausages. Many of the dead have their pockets turned inside out, and their knapsacks rifled of their contents. Their clothing is also taken off, and in many instances their boots. Their dead bodies lay on the enemy's parapet. Church, Pratt, Colton, Gallo, Morrow, Merlon, Hitchcock and many other gallant and noble men we shall see no more.

Hence, therefore, all honor to you, men of the Second Division. You have shown what you will do when you shall have the proper opportunity. You did not accomplish that here, because it was simply impossible, and because to be invincible is not in the power referred to in the orders of thanks of the Commanding General.

BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. STEVENS.

HARRIS WAYNE, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Charleston Courier, June 19.

The glorious victory achieved on James Island, on Monday, 16th inst., has one great lesson and result of encouragement and disheartenment, apart from its prestige and direct effects. It has proved—what some always denied and some at home fondly doubted—that the people of South Carolina and Charleston can and will fight for their metropolis and their homes. It may be regarded as a providential enforcement of this lesson, that the comparatively small force actually engaged represented all classes of our population, without any distinction of religious affinities.

The sons of England, Scotland, Ireland, and all countries and climes which have contributed to us by migration, were there nobly represented, and the Hebrew, the Catholic and the Protestant of every denomination were found fighting side by side, with one heart and one faith in patriotism. Native and adopted citizens there vied with each other in no difference, except in generous emulation and rivalry in daring, devotion and duty. We rejoice that it was so, and that to one class in blood, or birth, or religion, can claim, exclusively, the honors of that day and field—not that we doubted any before, but we are proud of the practical demonstration thus gloriously given.

WHAT THE YANKEES EXPECTED.

Of the many unwashed Yankees brought to this City from James Island, few are disposed to talk much. Some, however, have answered freely to visitors who were attentive and not obtrusive. One of them was surprised, and expressed his surprise, at the appearance of friends, armed and visitors, stating he had been informed that Charleston was not a woman 100 in Charleston—that their leaders were to give no quarter to any one in Charleston, and that they expected to reach Charleston easily.

Others intimated that they had been encouraged and stimulated by reports of the capture of Richmond and the general hatred of "rebellion" everywhere, and the prospect of an early peace in victory, with its spoils and rewards.

From the Charleston Mercury of June 19.

As far as we could ascertain, all was quiet yesterday on James Island. The enemy continues, with praiseworthy energy, to strive to strengthen in front of his lines. A flag of truce was sent up yesterday morning by the Yankees to ascertain the names of such officers as were in our hands. We believe the desired information was given them.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CAMP NEAR SAVAGE'S STATION, June 26, 1862.

The late battle in the vicinity of our city was a famous brilliant and important affair in its every purpose. The enemy were so badly whipped that they have not fired a shot from their gunboats or batteries since, though previous to the fight they kept up a constant cannonade day and night. Considering the number of troops engaged on our side, and the length and ferocity of the contest, the battle is one of the most remarkable of the war. The rout of the invaders was complete. They abandoned their dead, and fled in wild confusion to their gunboats. Two of their regiments, the Seventy-second New-York (Highlanders) and one from Michigan, fought well. One company of the former, stationed at our breastworks, and its Captain was killed while manning the ramparts. The enemy had five regiments in the fight. One large regiment consisted of three companies of South Carolina Artillery, the Charleston Battalion, which numbered only 150 men; the Eutaw Battalion, 400 strong, and Col. MCKENZEY'S Louisiana Battalion. Other regiments came to the relief of these troops, but most of the fighting was already over. It will be seen, therefore, that the enemy outnumbered us two or three to one. Their greatest loss was occasioned in attempting to storm our intrenchments, behind which Col. LAMAR'S Artillery was stationed. Col. LAMAR was the hero of the battle. He was especially complimented. Col. MCKENZEY also deserves great praise. He led his Louisianians fearlessly into the fight, with the watchword, "Remember Butler."

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From the Army before Richmond.

Correspondence from the Front.

Operations of a Rebel Lieutenant, &c.

FIELD HOSPITAL NEAR SAVAGE'S STATION,
FAIR OAKS, VA., Sunday, June 22, 1862.

During the day, yesterday, the rebels were busy in their old fortifications on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, and in the evening they began to fall back from the outposts. A cautious firing upon our pickets was continued throughout the day, but without accompanying any remarkable demonstration. Our pickets are still nearly where they were when I last wrote upon the occasion of the last battle-ground. The New-Jersey Brigade were during the picket duty of the day, and at 6 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel regiment, which had marched steadily through the woods, poured a volley among our pickets, and with a shout and loud bayonets, sprang from their cover and rushed forward, reckless of their fate. Without a moment's delay, a volley of small arms poured their deadly contents into the ferocious mass, and the loud yells of grape and canister from the large guns of our advanced redoubts, began their work of death.

Among the enemy discipline or esprit does not appear to exist. Some of their regiments, after the first fire, and the loss of a few men, broke and fled in confusion, and could not be rallied by their officers. Others, however, fought with desperation, and, encouraged by their officers, stood their ground, and fought with desperation, and, encouraged by their officers, stood their ground, and fought with desperation, and, encouraged by their officers, stood their ground, and